

THE PROTOCOL OF BORDER-LINES

1 verst = 0.6629 miles
= 1067 kilometers

This document is Annex I of the Protocol on the Border East of Hunchun, concluded between China and Russia in 1886, and is taken from the "Collection of Border Treaties between Manchoukuo and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," compiled in July, 1943, by the Bureau of Treaties of the Foreign Office, Tokyo, pp. 78--80.

PROTOCOL BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA ON THE BORDER EAST OF HUNCHUN

Signed at Yench'u, Russia, on June 3, the 12th Year of Kuanghsü (1886).

ANNEX I. THE PROTOCOL OF BORDER-LINES

The Protocol of Border-lines of the First Section.

The envoys for border demarcation of both countries have defined the border of the First Section to be the stretch from the River Tumen to the astronomical point at Changling, according to the map drawn up after the survey by Russian commissioners in 1884 (the 10 Year of Kuanghsü). This mountain is situated between the Russian outpost at Hunchun and that of the Chinese side at Jitsaho, and is on the road between Hunchun and the River Yench'u. The distance between the place where the border-mark T has nowly been established and the astronomical point is sixty-five and half Russian li, or approximately one hundred and thirty-one Chinese li, and the red line on the map marks the border all along the watershed, and the side on which water flows westwards and pours into the River Tumen belongs to China, and the side on which it flows eastwards and pours into the sea to Russia. The distance southwards from the border-mark T along the stream to the estuary of the River Tumen is fifteen Russian li, or approximately thirty Chinese li, and the distance to the end of the sandbar measured in a straight line by land is thirteen li four hundred and fifty-five sajens, or approximately over twenty-seven Chinese li. The established monolith border-mark T is one sajen, or approximately over seven Chinese feet-high, ten Russian inches, or approximately fifteen Chinese inches wide, and four Russian inches, or approximately six Chinese inches thick. On one side it has the Russian letter T inscribed, and on the other three Chinese characters "T Letter Monument" with the date at the side. The depth of the border-mark in the ground is one Russian foot, or approximately two Chinese feet and three inches. The foundation around it is constructed with hard stone, and surrounded by a deep ditch filled with crushed gravel and hardened by pouring mortar so as to make the border-mark durable. Proceeding over the hill northwest-

wards

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wards from the border-mark T up to the north of a sand hill via the west of Lake Hasing, the border-mark No. 1 is established, the total distance being eight li and one hundred sajens. Proceeding thence northwards one li and sixty-five sajens, and turning there northwest for four li one hundred and thirty-five sajens along sand hills, Ikeingtzu is reached, where the border-mark No. 2 is established. Turning further southeast, and proceeding around a swamp, and turning north, Mount Barnova is reached. From the north of this mountain, again turning east Mount Varabash is reached, and thence again proceeding northeast, a road between Hanchi and the River Yingan is reached, and there the border-mark No. 3 is established, the total distance being thirteen li four hundred and sixty-five sajens. Thence for two li and four hundred sajens northwestwards along a flat hill, and the border-mark No. 4 is established. Thence again northwestwards for two li one hundred and fifty sajens after crossing several hills, and Mount Kach'unina is reached, where the border-mark No. 5 is established on a flat slope at the foot of the mountain. Again six li two hundred and eighty-five sajens northwestwards, descending a mild hill and crossing small ravines at several points, Heitingtzu is reached. The border-mark No. 6 is established at the roadside leading to the River Kanch'u. Again proceeding northwest, Hushan or Hsiaoheitingtzu is reached. Turning thence southwest, Mashan or Tcheitingtzu is reached, from where turning northwest and crossing a large mountain by a narrow and steep path, Mount Klado is reached. Proceeding thence around the source of the River Chulin, and turning east and again north, the border-mark No. 7 is established on the top of the mountain, which, though not high, has very rugged paths, and is situated twenty li four hundred and seventy-five sajens from the border-mark No. 6. Thence turning north at a point three li two hundred and eighty sajens northeastwards, and proceeding one li and sixty-five sajens, and again turning east for three hundred and thirty sajens, the astronomical point, erected in 1884, is reached. This is the border-mark No. 8. The distances mentioned above are all in Russian li, one Russian li corresponding to two Chinese li, and one Russian sajens to over seven Chinese feet. The astronomical point is a tall brick building with a hard stone foundation. All other border-marks are round mounds of earth, around which a ditch is dug and filled with gravel. On each mound is erected a small monolith with the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., inscribed. This Protocol is drawn up in duplicate, in Manchurian, Chinese and Russian languages. Two maps are drawn up according to the border lines defined above. The envoys for border demarcation of both countries sign both of them and affix their seals thereto, each holding one copy of the Protocol and the maps as evidence.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archives Section of the Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in the Japanese language, consisting of 4 pages and entitled:

The Protocol of Border-Lines

is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 27th day of March, 1947.

/s/ K. Hayashi

Witness:

/s/ K. Urabe

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, MIURA, Kozaichi, hereby declare that I can read, write and speak the Japanese and the English Languages, and have done the English translation of

The Protocol of Border-Lines

accurately and faithfully.

/s/ K. Miura

Tokyo, January 10th, 1947

Ref. Doc. 1510

交界道路記文

本文書、一八八六年露清兩國間締結セ
タル琿春東界約、附屬文書第一號タル
國境線説明書ニシテ、昭和十八年七月日本外
務省條約局編滿洲國、ソビエト聯邦間
國境條約集第六一八頁ヨリ採録ス

清露琿春東界約

清曆光緒三十二年六月三日

露曆一八八六年

露領欽差大臣 李鴻章

附一

交界道路記文

第一段國境線記

兩國、國境劃定大臣、第一段、境界、一千八百八四年光緒十
主露國派遣遺貢、測量作成ニ地圖ニ依リ、圖門江ヨリ起リ長嶺
、天文台ニ至リ迄、中間ト查明ス。此、露領露國、琿春所及中
國、二道河所、間、今在、琿春及露領、(イニエニ)河間
往來、文道上ニ當ル。

上字(ナ)國境標新立、地、天文台ニ至リ距離、六十五露里
半約百三十三清里ニシテ、圖上、赤線、總テ分水嶺順テ界ト爲
シ、水、西ニ向テ流、圖門江ニ入ル方面、中國ニ屬シ、水、東ニ向
テ流、海ニ入ル方面、露國ニ屬ス。上字(ナ)國境標ヨリ
南、圖門江順テ海口ニ至リ距離、六十五露里約三十三清里、陸路
ヲ直測、テ砂洲、末處ニ至リ距離、六十二露里四百五十五サシ
ニ約三十三清里餘、其、上ニ所、上字(ナ)國境石標、(高

No. 1

No. 2

「サニニ」約中國尺七尺餘幅露尺十寸約中國尺十五寸厚サ露
尺四寸約中國尺六寸ニミナ一面露路文、エ字(チー)ヲ刻ミ一面漢
字ニミナエ字牌、三子ヲ刻ミ傍ニ年月ヲ列記シ標識入ニテ添サ
ハ露尺約中國尺二尺三寸四圍ノ地基ニ收后ヲ用ヒテ築成シ
外側ニ深溝ヲ堀リ碎石ヲ以テ充填シ凹ミヲ灰汁ヲ垂キ以テ
經久ヲ期スエ字界標ヲ西北ニ額ヲ設テ倉梁(ハカベ)湖、西
ヲ經テ沙岡子ノ北ニ至リテ第一記號ヲ置ク此、間、距離八里
百サニニナリ之ヲ北一里六十サニミナ折リテ西北ニト
四里百三十五サニミナシテ岡ニ順ニ依岡崎ニ至リテ第二記號
ヲ置ク又東南ニ水窪ヲ經リ折リテ北ニ巴拉諾依(ハカベ)子
山ニ至リ該山ヲ北、方再ニ折リテ東ニ至蘭巴什(ハカベ)山ニ至
リ又東北ニ至テ奇英河間往來ノ道ニ至リテ第三記號ヲ
置ク此、間、距離十三里四百六十サニミナ折リテ西北ニ平岡
ニ至リ一里四百サニミナ折リテ第四記號ヲ置ク又西北ニ數
山ヲ經テ馬坪(ハカベ)山ニ至リ二里百五十サニミナ折リテ即チ
山下平坂ニ第一記號ヲ置ク又西北六里三百サニミナ折リテ平山
順ニ至リ十溝教處ヲ經テ里頂子ニ至リ嚴村(ハカベ)河ニ通ス
路側第一記號ヲ置ク又西北ニ虎山即チ里頂子山ニ至リ又西南
ニ魔山即チ太里頂子山ニ至リ折リテ西北ニ大嶺ヲ越テ路狹ニ至テ
克拉受(ハカベ)山ニ至リ此、山ヲ殊倫河ニ流ヲ經リ折リテ東ニ
再ニ折リテ北ニ嶺ニ第一記號ヲ置ク此、嶺ハ高ク其ノ山路極
チ凹凸リテ第六記號ヲ距ニ二里四百七十サニミナ折リテ之ヲ
東北三里三百八十サニミナ折リテ又北ニ里六十サニミナ折リテ又折
リテ東ニ三百三十サニミナ折リテ即チ十八里ノ西平山ニ至リ

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天文台ニ至リ之ヲ第八記號トス 以上、里教ハ皆露里ニテ
露國一里、約中國、二里露國、一ヲ以テ、約中國、七尺余
而、天文台、煉瓦ヲ高ク筑キ堅石ヲ以テ基礎トス。其、
餘、記號、何レニモ塊ヲ以テ同家ヲ作リ其、周圍ニ溝ヲ掘
リ石塊ヲ以テ充テ填ミ上ニ小石標ヲ以テ一、二、三、四等、字ヲ
刻ス。本記文ハ滿文漢文露文ヲ以テ各一通作成シ且以
上、境界線ニ依リ地圖ニ收メ作成シ均シク兩國劃界大
臣之ニ署名捺印ス。此、記文及地圖、各一通保有シテ
謹ト為ス

No 4

My Noe 1510

文書、出所ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

自分、林董、ハ外務省文書課長、職ニ
居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添付セラレタル日本語
ニ依リテ書カシ四頁ヨリ成ル交界道路記
文ト題スル書類ハ日本政府(外務省)、
保管ニ係ル公文書、故、萃、ノ正確ニシ
テ眞實ナル寫シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和三年三月廿七日 於東京

林 董(署名)

右署名捺印ハ自分、面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日 於同所

立會人

浦部勝馬(署名)

Doc 1510

證明書

拙者三浦和一、日本語及英語ヲ讀
書ヲ能ハス

交界道路記文

、英譯文ヲ正確且忠實ニ作成セルコトヲ
證明ス

昭和三十三年一月十日

東京ニ於テ

三浦和一

No 5